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Will He Take It?

WILL Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS, who has been nominated by the President for Assoclate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and confirmed by the Senate, accept the office?

We suppose he will. At the same time we can hardly feel that a man altogether fit for the place would accept it under such circumstances.

The evidence of popular hostility to the appointment has been general; while the opposition in the Senate, led by DAVID Davis, was so strong as to leave a bare malority of one for the confirmation.

Mr. MATTHEWS knows that he goes into the court unaccompanied by that feeling of nonfidence which is essential to the useful ness of a Judge, and without which no man should desire to take a seat on the bench.

Indicting the Innocent Lest the Guilty Should Escape.

"You are," writes a correspondent, "continually evading the issue that Mr. Corwin makes. The indictment of Messrs. SMITH and MATTHEWS was necessary, or the guilty members would have escaped."

We have not evaded this issue at all. It is the very point we have discussed. And what we say is that the fact that guilty persons would otherwise escape affords no justification and no excuse for the false accusation of the innocent.

The doctrine of Mr. Corwin and of this sorrespondent would seem to be that a man may bear false witness against his neighbor. that he may falsely indict him, that he may join in a criminal conspiracy and commit perjury, if only the inducement be sufficient; and they deem the inducement of preventing the escape of others, believed to be guilty, to be sufficient to justify conspirsey and perjury.

The time-honored maxim of the law is that It is better for ten guilty men to escape than for one innocent man to be punished. But Mr. Conwin and other Grand Jurors reverse this, and maintain that the innocent may be indicted if there is no other way to indict those believed to be guilty.

The Present State of Electric Lighting. Inquiries, which we have recently made

into the present state of electric lighting, show that the invention is by no means so far advanced as its friends assert, and as the public fondly imagine.

Three years ago, when Mr. Edison's experiments were beginning to attract attention, and his exultant announcements of new discoveries were received with much greater faith than would be possible now, it was said that in a few months at most every house in this city would be or could be lighted by electricity. The success of the Jablochkoff system in the streets of Paris and London, and the introduction of the Brush light into a number of Rhode Island factories, gave support to the prophecy, and something like a panic occurred ng the holders of gas stocks, who thought that they had seen the last of the enormous dividends which they are popularly credited with receiving on their investments.

in some shops and counting rooms, it is not by BRUSH and JABLOCHKOFF, which answers well enough for streets, railroad stations. and factories, or serves to attract attention to shops, will not do for dwelling houses. nor for any occupation which requires the close attention of the eyes. For reading, writing, type setting, and nice mechanical processes it is worse than useless. Only the little incandescent carbon filament enclosed in a glass bulb made by Edison and MAXIM at all meets the requirements now supplied by gas; and on the ability of the inventors to produce this form of electric light as certainly and as cheaply as gas, the whole future of the electric light depends.

It is true that Mr. Edison and his agents make no scruple of promising to anybody and everybody light by these little lamps at a small fraction of the price of gas, but a promise is one thing and performance another. No doubt for a short time an electric light company could sell light at any figure At chose, but unless it could do it profitably in a pecuniary sense it would sooner or later have to stop. It is a question of cost entirely, and this question is as yet undetermined. Mr. Maxim's associates candidly acknowledge that they are not prepared to say for what price they can afford to furnish his incandescent lights, and the officers of the Edison Company decline to publish information on the subject. Our own calculations, from such data as we can procure, lead us to conclude that the cost of this light is at present greater than that of gas, and that it cannot be sold at a profit

any cheaper. It must be borne in mind that, whereas gas is a fluid capable of preservation and transportation, electricity is a force. The one may be made, laid aside, and used when wanted, the other must be generated from moment to moment as it is needed. Consequently the electric light apparatus for a given district must be extensive enough to supply the greatest possible demand of that district at any and every instant, while it is enough that the gas factory for the same district, working day and night, supplies the average consumption. It can go on making gas all day so as to be ready in the evening with a reserve stock out of which to make up the deficiency of its night production. In the single hour from seven to eight P. M. during the Christmas holidays, for example, the consumption of gas in this city is three times that of the average per hour for the year. An electric light station will require, therefore, three times the facilities of production of a gas factory in order not to

disappoint its customers at such periods. Then, as to the cost of each light, it is not enough to do as Mr. Epison does, compute the coal burned in driving the electric generators and adopt that as the amount. Land and buildings are required for the machinery, the machinery itself must be constructed, wages of engineers, firemen, and electricians are to be paid, repairs and re-

be expended in merely setting up the works may be judged of from the fact that \$750,000 has been called for by the Edison Company for the establishment of a single station, which will furnish only 9,000 lamps, each lamp being equal to but nine candles, and the whole 9,000 to but 18,000 cubic feet of gas per hour. The interest alone on \$750,000 at six per cent, amounts to over \$100 per day, to say nothing of the outlay for coal, wages, and other expenses, so that Mr. Edison's talk of selling the light far below the price of gas is delusive.

Besides, there are many mechanical difficulties yet to be met and overcome before even the incandescent carbon light will equal gas. Engines must be made to run the generators with more evenness and stendiness than they now do; better methods of connecting each house with the station have to be devised; appliances must be found for preventing the destruction of the carbon filaments by sudden spurts of electric power; and many similar problems must be solved, such as beset every new inven-tion on its introduction into practical use. We do not mean to say that the obstacles to the electric light are insuperable, nor that it | the students of the Annex may profit by will not eventually be made as cheaply as gas. We simply wish to explain why it is that an impatient public is not yet furnished with it, and how it may be disappointed in the price when it finally gets it.

Our Eastern Colleges for Women.

Do the collegiate institutions which have been founded in our Eastern States for the instruction of young women offer the same kind and quality of education obtainable by young men? That is the interesting question which Mr. JOHN TELTOW undertakes to answer in the current number of Education,

a new bi-monthly magazine. The five institutions which have been made the subject of careful investigation were Smith College at Northampton, Wellesley College, Vassar College, the College of Liberal Arts connected with Boston University, and the so-called "Annex" at Cambridge. Marked differences were observed as regards the standard of acquirement requisite for admission. In mathematics the requirements of the three first-named colleges are nearly uniform, embracing arithmetic, including the metric system, algebra through quadratics, and plane geometry. The College of Liberal Arts exacts a few subjects in algebra beyond quadratics, and the maximum requirement in mathematics for admission to the Harvard Annex compre hends solid geometry, logarithms, and plane trigonometry; but these subjects may be disregarded, inasmuch as only two out of the four maximum examinations are obligatory. As regards modern foreign languages we observe that neither French nor German is required for admission at Smith College, or to the general course at Wellesley. At Vassar the applicant must offer, besides Latin, a second foreign language, which may be either French, German, or Greek. The student who wishes to enter the Harvard Annex must be able to translate either French or German at sight, while at the College of Liberal Arts the candidate must exhibit a high degree of proficiency in French, and after 1882 will also be expected to read German at sight. No knowledge of any of the natural or physical sciences, or of ancient geography and history, is necessary for admission to Smith, Wellesley, or Vassar. The College of Liberal Arts, on the other hand, demands not only the elements of chemistry and physics, but a knowledge of ancient geography and the history of Greece and Rome, as well as the medizeval and modern history of Europe. Among the requirements of the Annex are included elementary physics and some acquaintance with chem

conversant with Greek and Roman history and ancient geography. It is specially interesting to learn how much Latin and Greek are expected from Three years have, however, elapsed, and the candidates for entrance to these colwhile streets and factories continue to be leges for women. At Smith College the lighted by electricity, and it has been placed requisitions in Latin are Latin grammar, elementary Latin composition, SALLUST'S yet generally obtainable for domestic and | Catiline, seven orations of Cicero, and six the requirements in Latin of the Boston College of Liberal Arts are from one-third to one-half greater. At the Harvard Annex the applicant may submit either to a minimum or maximum examination in Latin, the former embracing somewhat less, and the latter rather more than the demands of Smith, Vassar, or Wellesley.

istry or botany, and the applicant must be

regards Greek, the candidate for admission to Smith College must offer Greek grammar. elementary Greek composition, four books of the Anabasis and three books of the Iliad. At Wellesley the requisitions are substantially the same; at Vassar, as we have said. Greek is not required at all. and even where a candidate elects to offer it instead of French or German, the amount of knowledge demanded is scarcely half as great as at Smith or Wellesley. At the College of Liberal Arts the requirements in Greek, as well as in Latin, are about onethird greater than at the two last-named institutions. At the Annex, as at Vassar, it is possible for a student to enter with no knowledge of Greek, but if the language is offered, a degree of proficiency is expected involving three times the amount of reading requisite for Vassar.

A survey of these data makes it plain that if the knowledge nominally called for is rigorously exacted, the young woman who desires to enter Smith, Wellesley, or Vassar must be, on the whole, quite as well prepared as the candidates for admission to the Freshman class in most of our colleges for men. The Annex, it is clear, contemplates picked students, from whom larger acquirenents and better abilities are expected than would be looked for in the average undergraduate. At the College of Liberal Arts the standard of acquirements for admission is so high that it has proved impracticable to enforce it, and material changes have been determined on. The truth is, that widely different methods of testing proficlency are employed by the several institutions. Thus Vassar has a preparatory department from which students may pass into the college proper. At Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar, certificates of qualification from accredited teachers are accepted in lieu of an entrance examination. Even the College of Liberal Arts receives such certificates in all the branches of required knowledge except Latin and Greek. The Harvard Annex, on the other hand, attests the soundness of its methods by refusing to

accept certificates in any cases. Now, let us see what these young women do after they are admitted. The College of Liberal Arts offers women precisely the same courses of study in the same classes with men. The Annex, though it receives women only, provides for them substan tially the same facilities and programmes of instruction that are followed by the students of Harvard University. As we have intimuted, however, the managers expect the young women to accomplish a given newals are to be provided for, and amount of work in two-thirds of the time various incidental expenses are to be allowed to the young men, although preallowed to the young men, although premet. How have all amount of money must | ficiency is tested at the same dates and

with the same papers. At Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley, methetic subjects, such as music and painting, have a prominent place in the curriculum, and it would seem that the work done in the classics, or in the languages, equal neither in scope nor quality to that exacted by even a second-rate college for men. The proof of this assertion is supplied by the examination papers issued by these institutions during a student's course, and by the relative lack of rigor with which these tests would seem to be applied. Mr. TETLOW tells us that, so far as he could judge from personal inspection, many of the subjects included in the curriculum of Smith and Wellesley were excellently taught. The question is, How well were they learned? No satisfactory answer can be given to that inquiry until the examinations at Smith, Wellesley, and Vassar are made as severe as at the Harvard Annex and the College of Liberal Arts. As regards the appliances for instruction,

it is scarcely necessary to say that all those

belonging to the Boston University are ac-

cessible to the College of Liberal Arts, while most of the advantages afforded by Harvard University. Smith College has a small library of fifteen hundred volumes, a good working laboratory for chemistry and mineralogy, a somewhat meagre physical apparatus, and an art gallery of moderate retensions. For its auxiliary appliances it is largely dependent on the public library of Northampton, and the collections of Amherst College and of the Agricultural College, both of which institutions are within easy reach. Wellesley College has a general library of twenty thousand volumes, besides five minor libraries devoted to specific subjects. There is also a reading room where more than a hundred scientific and literary reviews and magazines from England, Germany, France, and the United States are accessible both to teachers and students There are abundant facilities for the experimental study of biology, botany, mineralogy, physics, and chemistry. At Vassat there is a library of fourteen thousand volumes, and the reading room takes in some forty scientific and literary periodicals. This institution, being the oldest of the colleges established for women, seems to have more extensive scientific and art collections than any other. As regards the size of the tutorial staff, we may mention that at Vassar there are about thirty professors and teachers, of whom seven are men. At Smith College there are twenty-two instructors, half of whom are men. Of the thirty at Wellesley, all but one are women. At the College of Liberal Arts there are sixteen, and at the Annex thirtynine instructors, all of whom in both cases are men. A word as to the cost of education at these institutions may properly be added. The annual fee for tuition at Wellesley is \$60; at Smith, Vassar, and the College of Liberal Arts, \$100, the last-named sum not including the charges for incidentals or extras. The fee for a year's instruction at the Harvard Annex is \$200. Neither the Annex nor the College of Liberal Arts undertake to house or feed students. For board and lodging at Wellesley the inmate pays \$190; at Smith College, \$250; at Vassar, \$300. It appears that at Wellesley, one hour a day of omestic work is exacted of every student boarding in the college.

Walters and Dress Conts.

We observe that several correspondents of our esteemed contemporary, the Waiters' and Cooks' Weekly, are urging the abandonment of the dress coat as a compulsory uniform for waiters in our chief hotels They say it is "an abominable old-fashioned institution, which the tide of modern enlightenment has at present failed to wipe out." They contend, too, that it is un healthy at all seasons, and an unendurable ourden in summer.

We learn from these correspondents that waiter's dress coat usually lasts about two years. During that time it becomes stiff and greatly increases in weight, for the floating grease of the kitchen and scullery gradually impregnates its fibre, and cannot be removed. "Before its time is half gone. business purposes. The sputtering, hissing, books of the Eneid. Those of Wellesley this poor unfortunate coat might be sold writes one waiter. He objects to it also because he regards it as a garment out of date, ungraceful, and uncomfortable. "Is it just," he asks, " to force an intelligent man who desires to earn an honest living to dress himself up like a clown in clothes of which

the fashion is a century old?" Undoubtedly the dress coat is not a suitable garment for waiters or anybody else during the summers of our climate. As a rule, we have three months of tropical weather every year, and our dress and all our habits should be regulated accordingly. Garments which fit loosely are the only comfortable ones on most days between June and September; and it is a trial for a man engaged in active work to wear any other. Moreover, not only he suffers, but everybody about him shares his discomfort. If waiters were clad in such garments as are worn in tropical countries, they would present a more cleanly appearance and be more agreeable to encounter in summer, we freely allow. Both they and those who employ them would gain by the change, especially in large hotels and restaurants.

We therefore understand the objections of the waiters to wearing dress coats n summer when they are employed in public houses, where they are kept actively at work throughout the day and evening. A jacket of duck or of bombazine would be much cooler and far more appropriate. But they are wrong in calling the dress coat out of date and in speaking of it as clownish and unsuitable for an intelligent man at all times. It is the most convenient garment manufactured by the tailor, and in possessing it men have a great advantage over women. When a man puts on evening dress. as it is called, he is apparelled for the grandest occasion and for the simplest that can occur after nightfall. He does not have to hunt through his wardrobe for something novel to wear. He has no vexatious ques tions to decide as to what his costume shall be. It is not even necessary that his suit shall be new and of the latest cut.

It is probably because the fashion is so convenient that it has lasted so long. Instead of being out of date. It was never more flourishing than now, and we see no indications that it will be changed by the next generation. All attempts to substitute something else for it, or to greatly modify it, have proved unsuccessful in our time and a man may wear a dress coat of ten years ago without attracting attention by the oddity of its cut. Very likely, therefore, the men of a century hence will array themselves for evening in garments little dissimilar. Such a costume, so simple, so uniform, and so easily assumed, is too great a boon for man kind to lightly give it up. Besides, it is a

termined by the coat you wear. It is hard to understand why waiters should call garments worn by their emplayers clownish and unfit for intelligent I men. It seems to us that they ought rather

to rejoice that modern fashions are refusing more and more to recognize any class dis tinctions among men.

The Charges Against Judge Gildersleeve.

Now that formal charges have been preferred to the Governor against Judge GIL-DERSLEEVE, he may be expected either to defend himself or resign his office.

The accusation against him has derived its importance chiefly from his own admissions. When the matter was first made public, he admitted, as we understand it, that he had appointed a man to office in his court upon the express or implied condition that the person so appointed should pay over a portion of his official salary to the Judge's brother.

Of course, Judge GILDERSLEEVE is entitled to be heard in his own defence. No final judgment, even of public opinion, should be pronounced against him until it is certain that he has no answer to make to the charge, or that his answer is insufficient. But we think he has already remained silent too long. Under the circumstances, the impression that the facts admit of no defence or adequate excuse has naturally been strengthened. The announcement of his alleged misconduct was received by the press generally with expressions of regret. It must have been evident to Judge GILDERSLEEVE that if he had any denial or explanation to make, he could make it then with a certainty of fair, not to say friendly, treatment from the various metropolitan journals which have commented on the subject. Yct, since his first admissions in conversation with reporters, he appears to have ignored the matter.

Fortunately for the public interest, it is likely now to be the subject of an official inquiry, which will disclose all the facts and result either in the condemnation or exoner-

ation of the accused Judge. The story told by Boyron, the swimmer of how he did not blow up the Chilian navy, is not wholly devoid of interest. As a man accustomed to the water, he found no difficulty in getting a job from Peru to enter her torpedo service, and, running a blockade of millions of fleas, he entered Lima under an assumed name His first failure was with a floating or fly torpedo, which might have blown up a Chilian cruiser near Pachacamae had not the cruiser blown up the torpedo with a mitrailleuse. His next failure was at San Lorenzo, where there were plenty of ships, but he could not reach them with torpedoes except at serious peril. His third failure was at Calino, and after that he sank his boat. But though his essay in the torpedo business was such a failure, this cannot be said of the Peruvian torpedo warfare in general, for it was perhaps the most successful part of Peru's operations. Boyron thinks that the blowing up of the Chilian steamers Los and Covadonga was clumsy; but at least they were plown up. Still, his own mission may not prove wholly fruitless, for he says that he left two 100pound dynamite torpedoes at Frouton, and that when the natives fool around them, as they will some day, "there will be two or three first-class Peruvian funerals."

Somebody has ascribed to Prof. PROCTOR the remark that if another comet should be dis-covered this year it would justify the apprehension that the end of the world is at hand. Probably the Professor was as much astonished to hear this as he was when he read, a year or two ago, that he had detected a three-cornered hole in the planet Mercury. Nevertheless, the saying has been repeated in connection with the many evil prophecies that converge upon 1881. and when, less than two weeks ago, Prof. SWIFT discovered a new comet, there were some who felt a thrill in their marrow. Prof. SWIFT's comet, however, proved to be a very little fellow, which nobody could be afraid of and the nervous breathed easier. But now comes the announcement that Prof. Bannard of Nashville has discovered still another comet, which, although small, is very bright. It is in the same quarter of the heavens as Prof.

The New Power on the Supreme Reach.

From the Commercial Bulletin The real significance of the Senate's con-rmation of Mr. Stanley Matthews as a Supreme Court udge is not in connection with its party relationships, out in the fact that a power has arisen in this country which is strong enough now to overbear both the great political parties, and, right in the teeth of an opposing popular opinion and of every dictate of propriety, to mpel those two parties, as occasion may require, to d their bidding. This is at once apparent upon an analysis of the vote. Thus, among the Senators in the affirmative (will it be believed?) are such leading Democrats as Mr. cornees of Indiana, Mr. Pendleton of Ohio, Mr. Beck of Kentucky, and Mr. Lamar of Mississippi. These state men heretofore have had a great deal to say in their public addresses, and in the State Conventions which they usually control, respecting the dangerous growth of corporate power in the United States, and the misuse of hat power to the prejudice of the rights of the people it seems to us now the less they have to say on that su ect, for shame's sake, the better. They are, in legal parlance, out of court in placing on the Supreme Bench a man whose almost sole qualification for the position is his reputation as a clever railroad attorney and a personal identity with railroad interests, upon which, in all human probability, he in the execution of his functions will be called to deal with. We do not see how these heretotore esteriations opponents of corporate monopoly can look their constituents in the face when they return home after having made such a record. It looks as if those constituents had been deliberately sold out. Nor do we see how they can contemplate their action, in the light of the scarcely less estentations declarations i favor of restraining corporate power with which almost every Democratic platform preceding the last Presi-dential election was interwoven. Those declarations they have treated with contempt, and the platforms they have deliberately upset. Their apologists allege that they voted as they did because Mr. Matthews is a freenbacker; but that will not do. The greenback issue e dead. The railroad question, on the contrary, is a ving lisue. It is, in fact, the great question of the day. While these men, one and all, may be safely left to be tealt with by an indignant neonle, according to their de erts, the portentions fact remains that the railroad nower is now alronger than either of the two great political parties—nay, stronger than both combined. Heretoere it has been content to buy and sell State Legislaares, and to traffic with State judiciaries use testimony on this point before the Eric Rajlway Investigating Comittee; but now it has substantially captured the Su reme Court of the United States! Party spirit, party lines, party policy, and party principles in times past nave been pretty tightly drawn and pretty well defined in this country, but the new power we speak of has brushed them all away as early as if they were spiders' as it were, at a single bound.

As for the railroad magnates, who are said to have seen so auxious to secure Mr. Matthews's confirmation, we are much mistaken if they do not discover ere long that they have perpetrated a serious blunder. They are werdoing the business. Whether they know it or not they are surring up a storm. We believe they are pay ing the way for such a popular reaction against these excessive encroachments of corporate power and corporate influence upon the domain of the Legislature and he judiciary as will compel them to stand on the de-

Book Notes.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have published in their usual neatform Mr. Rolle's edition of Shakespeare's tragedy of "Coriolanus." The notes are extended and sinable, and, in an interesting preface, Mr. Rolfe ex plains the principles upon which he expurgates the text. This expurgation is confined to the omission of words or lines which are not now suited to be read about in the tamily. It never changes a word that Shakespeare wrote. It omits a few words, phrases, or seniences from the lext, but hever substitutes others. Neither does it call attenuate to the state of dashes, as circulated to the state of the st

Another book for boys, from the press of the Harpers and from the pen of Col. Thomas W. Knox, has made its appearance under the title of the "Young Ninrods in North America." It is very entertaining, nicely printed, and illustrated with excellent woodcuts. The Young Ninrods range from the Kennebec to the Seal Island, taking in upon the way adventures along the coast of Long Island, buffalo funding on the plains, and exclung incidents in the Rocky Mountains. very democratic fashion. It is the same for all men, and hence what you are is not de-

Mr. Jules Verne has published in a neat little volume Scribners) the second part of his "Steam House," under the litle of "Tigers and Traitors." It is principally an Indian aunting expedition, winding up with the reap-pearance and final depth or Nama Sahib. It is marked with that attractive and the personce and final death or Nana Sahib. It is marked with that attractive and apparently processal interferent how when death of subjective authors other works, taken a not expectedly interesting.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

scarcely be caimed by the success which, as the cable informs us, has attended the expedition. The French have been aware for a long time that the Bey was playing fast and loose with them at the instigation of Italy. They seized on the opportunity offered by the turbulence of a Tunisian tribe on the borders of the French province of Algeria, which the Bey professed himself unable to quell, and occupied the territory. They then surrounded the capital of the Bey, who was meditating a flight, and forced him to sign a treaty guaranteeing all they re-This promptness of action has so frightened the old man that he will probably lose some of his excessive fondness for Italy. That country is far from pleased with the turn affairs have taken in Tunis. For years the Italians have considered Tunis as being ready to drop into their lap at any moment. There has been no love lost between France and Italy since the former took the provinces of Nice and Savoy in compensation for assistance rendered in driving the Austrians out of northern Italy. The French, on their side, do not forget that as soon as their protection was withdrawn from the Papal States, through the stress of their war with Germany, Italy immediately seized upon the opportunity to gobble up the Pope and his temporalities. Of course a great deal of bluster is indulged in by the Italians. Hearing their bravado, one would think that nothing but immediate war would assuage their anger. Their courage, too, was raised by the reports of stupid blunders on the part of the officers whose duty it was to attend to the transportation of the French troops. Such inexplicable mistakes as issuing Chassepot cartridges to be used in Gras rifles caused much glee among the excited even to the Italian Government. The Ministry telegraphed to the European powers request to join them in diplomatic action, and require France to submit her treaty with the Bey to a European conference. Bismarck at once replied that it was "none of his funeral," and took advantage of the opportunity to declare that the empire is peace. His word to that effect is more to be relied on than was that

of Napoleon when he gave similar sentiments. The cause of all this fracas seems to have been a Signor Maccio, the Italian Consul at Tunis who, according to the French accounts of the matter, is a mischief-maker of the first quality Maccio began his career at the Court of the Khedive, and instilled into that potentate's head the ideas which led to his downfall. Imbued with a deep hatred of France, Maccio ther turned his attention to new fields. He was appointed Italian Consul at Beyrout, where he consistently opposed the interests of France which were represented there by M. Roustan now coming in far shead in the race. The latter was appointed Consul-General at Tunis, and Maccio prevailed upon his Government to an point him to a similar position in the same city. Here he managed to checkmate the moves of his former adversary, aided by the influence of the Bey, whose proclivities seem to have been anti-French. He laughs best who laughs last; M. Roustan has now "raked in the pot." It would seem impossible that in the wealth-

lest city of the world, with such a thorough

system for aiding the poor as the one embodied

in the English Poor law, death from starvation should occur. Yet a Parliamentary return which has recently been published sets forth that no fewer than 101 deaths occurred in London from this cause during 1880. The English are proud of their Poorlaw, and it would be difficult to devise a more elaborate scheme for the relief of distress. A special tax is levied on all property holders, which brings in many millions of pounds sterling every year. To distribute this money among those who need it a small army of officials is employed. Each parish elects its Poor Guardians, who are usually well-to-do tradesmen or farmers. Several parishes are grouped together in what is termed a "Union," and the Guardians meet once a fortnight to grant relief to those who apply for it. But, as special cases may arise between the days of meeting, a special functionary called the Relieving Officer is appointed in each parish, whose duty it is to grant temporary relief until the case can come before the Board. It is also part of his duty, where cases of sickness occur in pauper families, to give an order to the parish doctor, who is bound to at once visit the sick person and provide the necessary medicines. It will be seen that the Releving Officer is a person of much importance in his parish. He is liable to degenerate into a petty tyrant. Great care is therefore exercised in choosing one of the numerous applicants for leving Officer must devote his whole time to his duties, and may be called out of bed at any hour of the night to write an order upon the doctor. This last official has even a harder time of it than the Relieving Officer, for he has to obey the order and visit the patient at once, whatever may be the state of the weather or the ime of night. Besides this method of relieving distress, London has many societies through which the charitable distribute large sums of money among the deserving poor; and nearly every church or chapet sends forth volunteers. who go into the squalid neighborhoods, seeking for cases of distress. Yet one hundred and one persons are known to have perished by starvation in London in 1880. In the flet of one of this number a sum of more than \$30 was found, and it was proved at the inquest that he had voluntarily starved himself rather than spend a penny of his money. An examination of the returns discloses many curious facts. London is divided into ten Cor-

oners' districts, and in four of these no death occurred from starvation. In the Southwark district, which lies south of the Thames, be tween the London and the Blackfriars bridges. and contains a large number of poor, the only death from starvation reported was that of the miser. In the Greenwich division, which is also a poor district, but, by reason of its shipping industry, not so squalld as Southwark, four deaths occurred. In the city of London proper, in some parts of which much misery is to be found, not a death occurred, and in Westminster, where, under the shadow of the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, the most destitute of the population of London huddled until the construction of the Thames embankment. only one death occurred. Not more than four deaths took place in the district which includes Kensington, Fulham, and Hammersmith, all well-to-do neighborhoods. The largest number of deaths, fifty-four, is reported from the central district of London, which includes the parishes of Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, and Clerkenwell. Of these the first two contain the wealthlest portion of London, but the parish is such an immense one-extending in length from Hampstead to the Thames and in breadth nearly as far-that there is plenty of room for the houses of the most destitute poor. St. Pancras has been notorious for years for the heartlessness and stinginess of its Guardians and the indifference of its other officials, so that the number of deaths in the district of which it forms part is partially accounted for. In the East End thirty-seven persons died from starvation; as this district has no aristocratic quarter and very few well-to-do residents, this showing is creditable when compared with the Central division. There can be no doubt that most of these deaths from want cannot justly be laid at the doors of the parochial authoritics. Every populous parish has an immense building known as the Workhouse, and there the pauper can find a shelter with good sleeping accommodations and fairly good food. But, somehow or other, the poor have as much horror of the Workhouse as if it were a small-pox hospital, and many of them will die rather than go there. As these workhouseswhich are misnamed, since very little work is required of the able-bodied paupers-are not meant as refuges for the lazy, a system of out door relief is authorized by law. If the Relieving Officer feels satisfied that the poor man requiring assistance can partially support himself and family, it is within his discretion to allow them a few shill pgs a week and a few loaves

of bread, enough to keep them from starving. The poor, however, look on this relief with as much disgust as they do upon the Workhouse The jealousy with which the Italians have itself. The weak point in this system of disregarded the French invasion of Tunis will tributing charity is that the idle and dissolute from whose breasts all sense of shame has departed, get the benefit, while the man who may once have been prosperous, and who is ashamed to make his distress known, starves in his wretched garret. Hundreds of schemes have been proposed for reaching this latter class, but

its invincible pride in a great measure frus-

trates the attempts of the charitable. Official reports like this bring into strong relief the prosperity of the United States, and the increasing emigration to this country is attracting considerable attention. That eighty thousand poor people have left Europe for our shores since the 1st of January causes all the more lamentation, since they are supposed to have a great deal of money with them. With a view to securing as much as possible of this money, new steamship lines are being projected. One is to be established between London and New York and another to connect this city with Milford Haven is in contemplation. The vessels are to be built with a view to greater comfort and speed than is furnished by those now running. The half yearly report of the Cunard Steamship Company, recently published, contains much to interest the travelling public. The first steamer of that line left Liv erpool, bound for New York, on July 5, 1840, and by it the problem of ocean travel was solved. It is claimed by the French that the first vessel propelled by the aid of steam was constructed by Papin in the earlier part of the last century, and it is certain that in 1781 a steamer was built and that it ascended the Rhone in the neighborhood of Lyons. But it was not until 1801 that any practical use was made of the new invention; then two vessels of seventy tons each were towed twenty miles in the teeth of a gale of wind by the Charlotte Dundas, built in Glasgow by an engineer named Symington. American school books inform us that Fulton was the inventor of steamers, but the fact is that he only improved on Symington's vessel, to examine which he went to England. None of these steamers were more than river boats, and, although they ventured from port to port they were careful not to lose sight of land. In 1819 a steamer named the Savannah crossed the Atlantic, but the voyage took twenty-siz days, and the expense for fuel was so great that the experiment was not repeated until 1838. when the Great Western made the passage from Bristol to New York in thirteen days and a half It is certain that the Cunard line would never have put on its weekly vessel had not the English Government granted it a heavy subsidy for the conveyance of the mails. For nine years the Cunarders had a monopoly of ocean travel

In these days of advertising, perhaps no bet ter method has been devised of calling the attention of the public to the merchandise they ought to want, even if they do not, than the na tional exhibition. England has gone without s world's fair for some time past, so the different industries have turned their attention to little shows of their own-horse shows, cat shows dog shows, dairy shows, baby shows, barmaid shows, building shows, fish exhibitions, wine exhibitions, and now at the Agricultural Hall Islington, an exhibition of non-alcoholic drinks After the failure of the wine show, it will be curious to watch the fortunes of this " temper ance exhibition." Its promoters have chosen vorable time for displaying their wares. There were many reasons for the failure of the winshow, which took place at the Royal Albert Hall, One of them was that the average Briton thinks he knows more about wine than all the rest of the world put together. Why should he go and taste a lot of "beastliness," as he terms all wine with which he is not acquainted, especially if it happens to be inexpensive? Another reason was that no show can be a success, financially or otherwise, which is not supported by the fair sex, and, of course the English women were not interested in intoxicants. It might have been thought, how ever, that there were enough topers in London to have made the fortune of any place to which the admittance was only twenty-five cents, and where an extra ten cents procured a "tasting order," which enabled the holder to lay in a stock of headache enough to satisfy the mos ardent devotee of Bacchus.

Then they found a rival in the Inman line, es

ablished in 1850.

Whether or not the Temperance Exhibition proves a success, it is certain that tectotalism is making great strides in England. Formerly to be a "total abstainer" was to be looked on with suspicion by a man's employer and fellow laborers. Now moderation is the rule, Esthe position, attracted by the salary, which is a pecially is this so in high life. It would be hard find any English gentleman who would con sant to drink two bottles of wine at a sitting yet there are many men living who can remem ber when a "two-bottle man" was thought to be hero and a "three-bottle man" a demigod. Even in whiskey-loving Ireland the cause of emperance is making rapid strides.

The Empress of Austria, on her return from her annual fox-hunting trip to the British Isles, remained a few days in Paris, and, of that theoretically democratic city was worked up to a height of curiosity as to her ooks and mode of life. In the morning, accompanied by two friends and one groom she ook a three hours' ride on horse Bois and after a short rest she and her sister. the ex-Queen of Naples, went out to do some shopping. When she was not out of doors she lay on a sofa and smoked cigarettes, of which she is a connoisseur. Since the crushing defeat her country received at the battle of Sadown the Empress has never worn colors. Black, white, and occasionally a gray tint are the hues of all her garments. While she was hunting in Cheshire this year, Capt Middleton, one of the best cross-country riders in Europe, used to accompany her in the runs with the bounds. Her Majesty, however, did not have to call upon him for assistance, and she will doubtless b sorry to hear that her pilot has been severely injured in a steeplechase at Towcester. His horse boited and threw him upon some iron railings, fracturing his skull.

The new play, "Le Monde où l'on s'l'nnuie," has achieved a great success at the Theatre Français. Its author, M. Edouard Pailleron. has covered himself with glory at last. For twenty years he has been known as a promising writer, but none of his earlier works have been remarkable. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, he has not been forced to give that polish to his wares which is so necessary to complete success in France. Arrived at his fiftieth year, he thought it high time to bestir himself, if he desired to make a name, and he has succeeded. The plot of the play is not new or brilliant. It turns on the discovery, loss, and rediscovery of an anonymous and unaddressed billet doux, in which a rendezyous is given in a retired conservatory. Here meet the various lovers into whose hands the letter has fallen. In the midst of the billing and cooling the Deus ex Machina, in the share of a kindly disposed duchess, turns on the gas: and, as the lovers have luckily attached themselves to those of whom they were secretly enamored, all turns out well. On this flines foundation M. Pailleron has constructed a play which abounds in witty and clover repartee. Much of the enthusiasm which has been effected is due to the excellent acting of the company. With such artists as Samary, Broken, Reichemberg, Riquer, and Brohan among the ladies and Got, Delaunay, Coquelin, and Garrand among the gentlemen, a piece must be very bad indeed not to be well received. Given a really clever play, therefore, it is no wonder that all Paris is flocking to the Theatre Français. It a a pity that the finesse of the dialogue depends so entirely on the language in which it is written that any adaptation of the piece in finglish is out of the question. N. L. T.

A Centenarian Engle. From the Principled Courte.

At Nakkoo, in the Island of Lapland, an eng of

BUNBEAMS

The Rev. J. H. Castle, D. D., who is one the most cloquent Buctists in Canada, accepts the Signor Gavazzi will spend to-day in Phil-

adelphia preaching and exhorting in three of the mass prominent churches of that city. He will very soon de part for Europe. -" The relation of morality to religion"

will to-morrow occupy the attention of the Baptis mig-iaters of Philadelphia. Their Monday meetings are be-coming almost as attractive as those of their brethrein in this city, and are held in a much more elegant and com--While Christian missions report a gain

of less than twenty thousand converts in China gain of less than twenty thousand converts in China during the year 1890, Mohammedanism counts one hundred thousand. The whole Christian population of China is estimated at four in one hundred thousand. In this country one person in every six is a church ment -The Rev. H. W. Thomas of Chicago, about whose alleged heterodoxy his Methodist brethren were so much disturbed, has been very ill with pag-monia. He is better, but not yet able to preach. The

congregation to which he now ministers is an indedent one, and chooses to be known by the name of "The People's Chursh." -There was a Congregational church at Hannibal, Mo., the building of which was recently pur-chased by the Roman Catholics. The edifice has been repaired and reconsecrated with services which made

repaired and reconsecrated with services which made a profound impression on the people of Hannibal Rishop Ryan of St. Louis preached the sermen, and performed the ceremonies of on necration.

—On Thursday next, the 19th inst., the Pressylvinian General Assembly will meet in Ruffala, There will be between 500 and 600 delegate. The question of entertaining this large body has been simplified. tion of entertaining this large body has been simplified by the "dollar a day" experiments so successfully tried at Saratoga and Madison. There is no business of sigring importance to come before this Assembly.

The path of the Rev. Dr. Hastings from the pulpit of the Presbyterian church in Forty-second street to the professor's chair in Union Theological Semi-nary is made rosy by the gitt of \$16,500 from the course gation of which he has for many years been pastor. Dr. Hastings, who is one of the most scholarly and least sensational of the pulpit orators of this city, was held in very high esteem by his congregation.

... The Rev. Dr. Lorimer of Chicago, who became famous when accused of preaching other men's sermona has resigned the charge of the First Baptist Church, Chicago, and taken hold of the work of rebuilding the Michigan Avenue Church in the same city. The Michigan Avenue Church recently lost its house of worship by fire. Wealthy Baptists have promised funds to rebuild it on condition that Dr. Lorimer be pastor. The church is in a growing part of the city, and its present ircumstances are such as to promise great prosperity.

-Father Chiniquy, the celebrated anti-Catholic preacher, has been invited to San Francisco to hold a protracted series of services. He now halls from Montresi, but has labored in various other parts of the world, notably in Illinois and Australia. Twenty-fire years ago he was a most powerful speaker, but he has now lost some of the fire which characterized his early efforts in oratory. He is as outspoken as ever in his ep-position to the Pope and to all that pertains to the Roman Catholic Church. His ecclesiastical connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

-The Baptist mission in Congo was doing well until a Portuguese gunboat came up the San Sal-vador River with several Jesuit priests. These priests presented their credentials from "his Majesty of Portupresented their credentats from "his Majesty of Porta-gal" to the King of San Saivador. They brought a ve-riety of presents, and gave notice of their intention is stay five years. The commander of the genbeat is to come once a month to see that everything goes well with the priests. The Baptists are discouraged, and fear that their hold on the Congo people will now be very slight, as the presents brought by the Portuguese priests are both numerous and costly, and of a nature to make a leep impression on the African heart.

-The Baptists have made unusually great preparations for their anniversary meetings, which begin at Indianapois on Wednesday next, the 19th lnst. A Sunday school institute will be the first exercise. This will occupy the whole of Wednesday, and be followed by the anniversary of the Publication Society, which will last for two days. The whole series of anniversary meetings will consume one week, closing with the meet-ings in the interest of the Home Mission Society. It is expected that Indianapolis will for one week be very full of Baptists from all sections of the country. Extensive provisions for the entertainment of these good people have been made by the householders of Indianapolis, not only of Baptist fault, but also by those connected with the other denominations.

-The Congregational church of Harlem, of which the Rev. S. H. Virgin is pastor, is about to erect a new building, and for this purpose wants all the money it can raise. The Sunday school children are furnished with little collection books, which contain pictures of ma bricks. On these the subscribers write the number of bricks for which they will pay. The cost of a brick and the laying of it is figured at ten cents. By this sellection plan \$1.500 has been raised by the industrious children. The only objection to such a method of money raising is that the children with their collection books become ob-jects of terror to all whom they meet. It is generally the case where children have thus engaged in the collection business that they thrust their books in the faces not only of their intimate friends and relations, but that when he patience and the pockets of these are exhausted, they ittack school teachers, visitors, and even stranger Still, money must be raised somehow, and perhaps his better to have children overexert themselves than is pile up for a new church a mountain of debt

-The great Sunday school missionary, Stephen Paxson, is dead. He reached the good old age of eventy three, and was buried in St. Louis, where he had ved for a number of years. For a long time he was the service of the American Sunday School Union his work being largely in southern Illinols. When he began work that part of the State was known as "Egypt," ewing to the dense moral darkness which pervaded it. The people were irreligious and ignorant. He was first brought into Sunday school by his little daughter, was was then ten years old. He was then thirty six years of age, and unable to read. He learned to read the high, and in a rough and practical way picked up a good deal of knowledge. In the course of his missionary work is ersonally established more than 1,300 Sunday school which employed 11,000 teachers and taught about 70,00 children. Mr. Passon first visited the East to 1884 when he spoke in a great many churches in behalf of the American Sunday School Union, and raised a great defi-of money for its mission work. After that he midd the quent visits and gained hosts of friends. He was we comed in the pulpits of some of the largest and mortish ionable churches, and was entertained at the homes of some of the wealthiest merchant princes. He hads be cultar infirmity in his speech, something like a stamme. Notwithstanding this his plain back woods style of orall? compelled the attention of the largest audiences Passa

nated shams and despised people who put on airs. -Recent ridiculous excrescences on the old-time New England institution of Fast Day have awakened a widespread spirit of discussion as to whether Fast Day has not better be aboushed. The Congressions is has opened its columns to the New England direct the expression of their views, having asked them to sinite, whether the appointment of an annual rast by should be continued, second, if some corresponds action should instead be made by the churches. Nearly thirty clergymen respond. The Rev Dr. Wob of Bests says that "the day is worth having, if only to show the water line of that picty from which we have falled." The Rev. Dr. Herrick thanks that the churches con The Rev. Dr. Herrick thinks that the churches com-umite on Good Francy. Dr. Primib wants the Fast Dr. continued by the churches if not by the Siste. Dr. Currier savs that so during propile make Fast Day add of festivity or idle represented what the a wheed macket to pretend that it is a sacred fast. Dr. Kingsbury and that the original intent of Fast Day service is well-nich lost. Dr. Herrick regards the day as new observed as simply a burlesque. Dr. Leaberthuss it does not teady great extent represent the conventions of the people. Dr. Dwight believes in a day of humans on but won I sails out the idea of fasting. Dr. Fire is says that "the fast that so few observe it was not make it a farch." Dr. Jonkins says. "I am any the minh can be said with the says." that so few observe it constructed make its farce. De-Jonkins says: "I am a say that much can be said as both sides of the question and Dr. Munger says: I have no opinion." The a say to case are that bard anybody fasts, and that the lay if observed at all a observed as an occasion of scannil restrictly.

-To-day's Sunday remod lesson is about the rich man and Lasties as parabled in Luke and 19-31. This is a wenderful parable, which has given in to many theological discussions about the place of de-parted spirits, and about publishment and reward in the ture world. It presents a vivid meture of the conus between the condition of the rich and that of the posts this world. This is followed by a more vivid portraps of ontrast between the good and the lead in the world one. The rich man is not exhibited in the detail of it intulness. He may have been corrupt and dishous at the crime of which he is found guilty in the partie s that of not relieving the wants of the poer sufferer sid was at his gate. We are not told that Lagarus went where the because of his poverty or his serve, but the life ence from the story is that he was even among the mall wince from the story is that he was even among the mat untoward circumstances a soor; man, while birs, we had every advantage of securing how to be good and it doing good, neglected the opportunities and mas at a principled person. The few or distincts teaches the de-trine of rewards and pures ments. It was teaches the beyond the grave there are process of temporare and a misery. As to the detailed characteristics of these pasts, or as to the distance of numbers of the research of into the place of numbers. The research of the place of numbers the control of the place of numbers the control of the place of numbers. into the place of misers and in the content of an interest property may prove the content of the whitch of the content of the whitch of the content of the c areless expensively in the with Locarus the in the cot Mary at Wa